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Ethiopia

Kenya's Moi Arrives, Meets Mengistu, Departs

EA1503214690 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 15 Mar 90

[Excerpt] The president of the Republic of Kenya, President Daniel arap Moi, today paid a brief working visit to Ethiopia and held personal talks with Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam on bilateral issues. In a ceremony held at the National Palace, the two leaders held an extensive exchange of views on ways and means of further strengthening relations and the friendship that exist between their neighboring countries. They also discussed topical current continental and international issues.

In a speech on the occasion, President Daniel arap Moi noted that it is the firm wish of the people and Government of Kenya that unity and peace prevail forever. He went on to say that Kenyans are closely following the efforts being made to resolve peacefully the problems in the northern part of Ethiopia and that they will never refrain from contributing towards this end. President Daniel arap Moi further affirmed that he supports the recent economic and development policy [words indistinct].

For his part, Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam noted that he was able to understand from the frequent expressions of goodwill that the Kenyan people and government, and President Daniel arap Moi, have a heartfelt wish for the peace and development of Ethiopia. He affirmed that Ethiopia is ready to strengthen in all sectors the friendship and relations based on truth for mutual benefit. Comrade President Mengistu pointed out that it is the leaderships that have the historical role in respecting the lasting interests of the people and in realizing our objectives. He noted that the continued cooperation of the two countries can play a leading role in implementing this objective.

On arrival at Bole International Airport in Addis Ababa this morning and on returning home at noon, President Daniel arap Moi was received and seen off by Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

Mwinyi Cites Reasons for Cabinet Reshuffle

EA1503220990 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 15 Mar 90

[Text] Dar es Salaam—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has spelled out the reasons which led to the reshuffle of the old cabinet and the removal of some of the ministers from the new cabinet that was announced today. He said some of the ministers were dropped due to grave mistakes in their ministries, although they themselves were innocent.

Comrade Mwinyi said the government had been facing rough economic conditions and setting up many programs, programs which had been faced with a number of problems, such as lack of responsibility on the part of those concerned in their implementation, and beset by deep-rooted corruption. The president said that in order to correct this condition, the strategy of supervision at work must be reinstated so as to monitor work properly and closely. He said the strategy was not bad; what was unacceptable was harassment at work. President Mwinyi said that Section 15 of the party guidelines of 1971 does not prohibit supervision at work, but only harassment. In the cabinet announced by the president today, which will be sworn in this evening, seven former ministers lost their posts and others were transferred to other ministries. At the same time, President Mwinyi issued three directives which the new cabinet must carry out. Announcing the new cabinet, President Mwinyi set out the directives as curbing expenditures, proper management of work, and fighting corruption. The president directed that the only activities that will be carried out will be those that are contained in the budget. President Mwinyi also directed that the number of staff in diplomatic missions be cut down and that the number of ministerial trips abroad be reduced if their intended purpose can be carried out by ambassadors.

On the question of cars, the president said government cars must not move after 1430, except with official permission from the president's office, and then only for official business. He called on the new cabinet to monitor working activities closely and dispatch their findings to his office.

ANC: 'Positive Change' in U.S. RSA Policy*MB1503193790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1934 GMT 15 Mar 90*

[Text] Harare March 15 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] Information Secretary Pallo Jordan said the world should accept there is a positive change in the United States policy on [the Republic of] South Africa [RSA], the Zimbabwe news agency ZIANA reported on Thursday [15 March].

Addressing a monthly meeting of the African Association of Political Science, he said:

"At present one can detect positive changes in the United States policy towards South Africa...much as one may deplore the United States policy of the past (supportive of oppression), it is important to note that it is not static, that the American society is not static."

Mr Jordan said "the South African regime is trying to change the balance of forces on the ground...the release of some political prisoners last year, followed by the release of (Nelson) Mandela, is an attempt on the part of the regime to try and buy time for itself and change the balance of forces on the ground in its favour."

He said international pressure, including the imposition of economic sanctions, had played an important role in influencing the "De Klerk regime" to take the measures it had.

Mr Jordan said pressure should be maintained by the international community for the total elimination of apartheid.

Botha Warns Politicians on Walvis Bay 'Hot Potato'*MB1503172490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1701 GMT 15 Mar 90*

[Text] Parliament Mar 15 SAPA—Politicians should not turn the issue of Walvis Bay into a "hot potato", Mr Pik Botha, the minister of foreign affairs, said on Thursday [15 March].

Replying to the second reading debate on the Recognition of the Independence of Namibia Bill he said there was no quarrel about the legal status of Walvis Bay and the 12 islands off the Namibian coast.

The international legal situation was that they were South African [SA] territory.

Mr Sam Nujoma had indicated to him during informal talks that it would be regarded as "a deed of great goodwill" were Walvis Bay to be handed over to Namibia. Mr Botha had replied that the SA Government was aware that Walvis Bay was the only available deep sea port of Namibia.

"It would be foolish for the inhabitants of Walvis Bay or the SA Government to act in such a way that it erupted in a horrible story and bedevilled relations.

"In the light of the large number of subjects we will still have to discuss I want to appeal to all members irrespective of their political persuasion to leave this and not make a hot potato of it.

"We will naturally enter into negotiations on this matter and a host of other matters to see how we can avoid it becoming a hot potato.

"But we must proceed from the point of view that it is part of South Africa's territory."

Because the CP [Conservative Party] had proposed an amendment to the bill, it was referred back to the standing committee.

Interviewed on Namibian Relations*MB1503195590 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1840 GMT 15 Mar 90*

[Interview with Foreign Minister Pik Botha by Colleen Hendricks on 15 March in Cape Town—video recorded]

[Text] [Hendricks] Mr. Botha, legislation before Parliament will pave the way for the recognition of Namibia's independence.

What type of relationship do you envisage between South Africa and Namibia after independence?

[Botha] I trust a very friendly and a realistic and normal relationship. After all, in so many ways we're still tied together, so that I do believe that with the arrangements envisaged, on which we have already worked, that relations will be normal and good.

[Hendricks] What level of diplomatic relations are we talking about?

[Botha] Delicate at this stage. There will be relations, but I would first like the new government to be well in the seat, and then we will certainly talk about it.

[Hendricks] In Parliament this evening, you sounded more flexible than before on Walvis Bay.

Under what circumstances would South Africa be prepared to cede Walvis Bay to Namibia?

[Botha] I was worried that you would ask that question, quite frankly.

Look, as I said, there is agreement, in Parliament at least, that territorially, from a legal, sovereign point of view, Walvis Bay belongs to South Africa, no question about it, and I explained this on occasion to Mr. Nujoma myself. At this stage, as I also said in Parliament, I would really prefer a situation where we do not make it a hot potato, where we do not lift it out and make it a point of

controversy, because I think that, in time to come, we will be able to resolve this problem to the satisfaction of both governments.

[Hendricks] To what extent will South Africa continue to assist Namibia financially?

[Botha] Financially, we indicated to them that we simply do not have the, we do not have the funds. But, naturally, in many other ways, when you are neighbors, as we will be, there will be advantages for both countries and for the people of both countries; that will continue. I am sure that technologically, and from the point of view of expert advice on disciplines and technologies, these will still be available to Namibia. But, from the point of view of topping up their budget, so to say, I am afraid we have too many commitments ourselves inside this country at the present moment and for the foreseeable future.

[Hendricks] Do you think Namibia will remain a member of the customs union?

[Botha] It depends on them. I cannot, you know, predict the future for them, but I think, as they themselves experience the advantages, that the realism of belonging to this union would become very firm.

[Hendricks] Are you hoping to use the good offices of Namibia to pave the way for South Africa to take up her rightful place in the community of African nations?

[Botha] Not necessary. We have already achieved sufficient channels of communication with African states.

As a matter of fact, I have a hectic program to manage all the visits from African friends far to the north of us. So, it is not necessary.

Should Namibia wish to play a role, supplement the existing channels, of course that will be welcome.

[Hendricks] At this stage, what appears to have happened in Namibia appears to be a major success story. Almost irreconcilable interests across ideological lines, racial lines, party lines, have been brought together.

Isn't there a message for South Africa in that?

[Botha] I have always believed that Namibia's problems were not really as complex and intractable as ours, simply because of the vast territory, the vastness of its surface area, and the relatively few people occupying this vast land, only a little bit more than a million, in a country almost as large as the Republic of South Africa. In other words, I have always thought there is really enough room for all them to live happily together without stepping on each others' toes.

With us, the order of figures, statistics, is of a totally different nature. With the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei] states, we are 36 million, almost 36 times than the Namibian population.

Our problems are more complex. We are more industrialized with the largest cities. Questions like jobs,

housing, economic progress at a certain rate to accommodate the new labor that comes on the market every year, all of these put together make our problems more complex.

A lesson, you asked. Yes, we have been part, of course, of the process that has led to the independence or is now leading to the independence of Namibia. For me, the biggest lesson was more in the negotiations with Cuba and Angola, where I turned the balance of interest point that you reach, where the parties participating in a negotiating process come to realize there can be no winners, and, then, as I said, you can turn the no winning position into a no losing position for everyone. But, there is no reason why that cannot apply also to political parties inside South Africa. In other words, to sum it up, I believe we will get an agreement inside South Africa the day all the major parties come to the conclusion that they all have to give and take to get the new South Africa that we all want.

[Hendricks] So, you are optimistic that the type of goodwill that has been achieved in Namibia can be achieved here.

[Botha] No doubt about it. The momentum that has been created by the independence process in Namibia, if Cuban troop withdrawal can continue in Angola, if peace can be achieved in Angola itself, and Mozambique, then this whole concept, this whole idea, is like a river. You cannot stop it after a while, and individual parties who still wish to linger in the old idioms, do it by force, shoot out, be it on the right or left, I think, they will be washed out and flushed out.

[Hendricks] Thank you for joining us.

[Botha] You are welcome.

CP's Treurnicht Urges 'Dividing up South Africa'

MB1603065090 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 16 Mar 90

[Text] The leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr. Andries Treurnicht, says that a policy of dividing up South Africa is the only way in which confrontation can be avoided.

Dr. Treurnicht said at a CP meeting at Louis Trichardt last night that the African National Congress could not claim to have a right to the joint governing of whites in South Africa. He said that the National Party did not have a mandate for all its reforms.

De Klerk, Pik Botha Arrive for Mangope Talks

MB1603102990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0941 GMT 16 Mar 90

[Text] Mmabatho March 16 SAPA—South African State President F.W. de Klerk arrived in Mmabatho on Friday [16 March] for talks with Bophuthatswana State President Lucas Mangope.

He was accompanied by his minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

They were taken from the airport to the government complex in the capital.

The issues observers expect will be discussed include the unrest situation, reincorporation, and political developments in the southern African region in general.

President de Klerk and Mr Botha and the senior officials accompanying them are expected to return to South Africa on Friday afternoon.

SADF To Begin Ciskei Withdrawal 18 Mar

*MB1503202890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2005 GMT 15 Mar 90*

[Text] Bisho March 15 SAPA—South African Defence and Police Force members sent to the Ciskei after the March 4 military coup are to be withdrawn gradually from Sunday [18 March], SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] news reported on Thursday.

The chairman of the ruling Military Council, Brig Joshua Gqozo, said in an interview his government had held talks with the SADF [South African Defense Force] and SAP [South African Police], and a phased withdrawal had been agreed on as the situation in most of the Ciskei had returned to normal.

The SA forces would be replaced by Ciskeian troops and policemen.

Brigadier Gqozo said he would like the SA forces to remain on standby.

Gazankulu Police Continue 'Clampdown' 16 Mar

*MB1603105290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1021 GMT 16 Mar 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, march 16, SAPA—In the continuing clampdown on opposition in Gazankulu, police on Friday [16 March] detained the vice-chairman of the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) in Nkowa Nkowa township near Tzaneen, SAPA's correspondent reports.

Family members said police arrived at Mr. Phosakuwa Mashele's house early Friday morning and took him away.

Mr. Mashele, a member of the Tzaneen Education Crisis Committee and regional co-ordinator of the National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU), is the latest activist to be detained following a clampdown that started on Thursday.

Already, more than 200 prominent activists in the homeland have been detained as the chief minister, Prof. Hudson Ntsanwisi, fights for political survival.

The unrest in the homeland, which has gone on for over a month, has already claimed the lives of over 28 people.

People are demanding that Prof. Ntsanwisi should resign immediately. The chief minister has rejected the calls and on Wednesday evening announced the indefinite postponement of a special session of the legislative assembly and an ordinary session due to begin on March 30.

The homeland is tense, with police dispersing groups of youth and adults with teargas in various areas, residents said.

Activists still on the loose have gone underground and it was very difficult on Friday to trace any of them.

Angola

USSR's Shevardnadze Reportedly To Arrive 18 Mar

MB1503201290 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1915 GMT
15 Mar 90

[Text] Luanda, 15 March (ANGOP)—The ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY has learned from an official source that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will arrive in Luanda on Sunday, 18 March, for a 24-hour visit to Angola.

Shevardnadze will meet Angolan authorities to discuss issues on peace in Angola, in particular, and south-western Africa, in general, in light of the New York agreements.

The Soviet foreign minister will meet Angolan head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his counterpart, Pedro de Castro van Dunem "Loy".

The Soviet foreign minister will visit Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Namibia after visiting Angola. He will attend Namibia's independence proclamation on 21 March.

It will be recalled that the USSR and the United States are observers of the implementation of the New York agreements on the southwestern African peace process.

This is the first visit by a Soviet foreign minister to the African Continent.

UNITA Delegation Begins Washington Visit

MB1603062690 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 0605 GMT 16 Mar 90

[Text] The United States Government has warned it will not allow the old Soviet Union policy to continue in Angola.

During a meeting Wednesday [14 March] at Capitol Hill with the visiting UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegation to the United States headed by the movement's Vice President Jeremias Chitunda, the chief aide to the speaker of the United States House of Representative Mr. Werner Brandt said, what is important is not only the withdrawal of the Cuban troops and the termination of the Soviet military aid to MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] but also, the self determination of the Angolan people - an objective which UNITA has consistently been fighting for, for the past 24 years which also, includes independence, freedom, free and fair elections and multiparty democracy.

Earlier, UNITA Vice President Chitunda, who was accompanied by the movement's International Cooperation Secretary Ernesto Mulato and the Washington Representative Jardo Muekalia, was interviewed by American television C-Span channel.

On the same occasion Vice President Chitunda gave a brief history of UNITA and the efforts made by its leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi in bringing about peace to Angola.

He also, shaded [as received] light on the current military situation and denounced MPLA for using toxic bombs against the civilian population and Gorbachev's contradictory policy of freedom for Europe and oppression in Angola.

Last Tuesday evening at Washington's Bellevue Hotel they celebrated the 24th anniversary of the found [as received] of UNITA at which they paid special tribute to the founder of the movement, Dr. Savimbi and the freedom fighters who are routing the militarist policy of the Luanda regime at Mavinga and at other battle fronts.

Herman Cohen - assistant secretary of state for African affairs and Jim Woods - assistant secretary for defence, were among various personalities attending the anniversary celebrations of UNITA.

Comoros

Said Mohamed Djohar Victory Statement Reported

AB1503135590 Mayotte Radio France Overseas
in French 1600 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Excerpts] In the region, Said Mohamed Djohar of the Udzima Party is the President of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros for the next six years. The Supreme Court yesterday validated the results of the 11 March elections. [passage omitted]

There are celebrations in the streets of the Comoran capital city. The official nomination ceremony is scheduled for Friday 16 March. It is a victory for Comorans and thus a triumph of (?democracy) and freedom, declared the elected president at the microphone of our reporter Ibrahim Ndogo.

[Begin Djohar recording] There are priorities which should absolutely be upheld. [passage indistinct] All of you surely understand the emotion which I am now experiencing. It is with the help of courage that I address you all to express, first, my thanks for your attachment to the triumph of democracy and freedom. You have just shown the entire world that the Comoros firmly believe in these ideals and appreciate their realization.

To the majority which elected me, I would also like to express my warm thanks for the trust placed in me by giving me this important responsibility. However, this victory is one of all Comorans. It is also a triumph of democracy. Last, I express thanks to my interior minister who has shown dedication and efficiency. I pay tribute to the National Commission and all the security forces for their efforts aimed at ensuring the proper holding of the various election rounds.

Comorans, I am determined to lead our country with a united people, towards more unity, understanding, tolerance and peace. This will serve as a guarantee for development and the welfare of our people. My steps will be inspired by my policy of change whose implementation will be [word indistinct] by a government of openness which I shall appoint very soon.

Furthermore, I ardently wish national reconciliation to take the lead over sterile divisions and quarrels. My major concern consists in preserving the nation's higher interests within the respect for Islam's principles and for our traditional values. [end recording]

Malawi

President Banda Opens Parliament Budget Meeting

*MB1503190790 Blantyre Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 15 Mar 90*

[Excerpt] His Excellency the Life President Ngwazi Dr. Kamuzu Banda has said although the country is experiencing a spell of drought, there can be no question of importing maize because there is enough food in the country.

Opening the budget meeting of Parliament in Zomba today, the life president said although the drought will reduce the amount of maize to be harvested this year, he was happy that regional party chairmen in the country had assured him that there is enough food. This being the case, he emphasized there is no need for Malawi to import maize.

Commenting on his recent crop inspection tour, the life president said he was happy that everywhere he went he saw beautiful crops. At this point, his excellency the life president thanked his people for their devotion to agriculture and other fields of human endeavor which have enabled the country to develop beyond recognition. He reminded the house that Malawi is highly respected by overseas countries and international financial organizations because of her brilliant performance agriculturally and financially.

The life president told the house that Malawi's foreign reserves continue to rise because of the country's prudent economic management. His excellency then thanked donor countries for their continued financial and technical assistance, which is helping a lot in the country's development efforts. The life president expressed the hope that flow of development aid will continue to supplement Malawi's own efforts.

On foreign relations, his excellency the life president expressed satisfaction that the country continues to enjoy good relations with all its neighbors. He cited recent visits to Malawi by leaders of neighboring countries as a concrete example of the good relations.

On events in southern Africa, his excellency the life president welcomed the release from prison of South African nationalist leaders, including Mr. Nelson Mandela, by the South African authorities. He said their release and the unbanning of their organization, the African National Congress, has shown that President Frederik de Klerk, of South Africa, is a courageous man. The life president pointed out that Mr. de Klerk's action has gone a long way in creating conditions for meaningful dialogue to find solutions to the South African problems. He reiterated his belief that only through dialogue can the problem of apartheid be solved in South Africa.

On Namibia, the life president welcomed its forthcoming independence, next week. He said Namibia's independence was a historic and happy occasion for Malawi and other countries in the region. The life president then told the house that Malawi will be sending a delegation to attend Namibia's independence celebrations.

Later in the afternoon, his excellency the life president was entertained to traditional dances at State House, in Zomba, by members of the League of Malawi Women drawn from the southern region.

Addressing the gathering, the life president said the budget meeting which opened early in the day was secondary and that the country's primary budget was the countrywide crop inspection tour which he undertook recently. The life president, however, expressed concern that, although he has seen beautiful crops during the tour, the crops might not mature properly because of the dry spell being experienced in some parts of the country. But, the life president pointed out that he had been assured by party leaders that, if the dry spell does not continue, there will be no question of the country importing maize. He stressed that more rains were needed, particularly in the southern and central regions, which have been hit hard by the dry spell. [passage omitted]

Mozambique

Chissano Denies U.S. 'Pressure' for Peace Talks

*MB1603052590 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 Mar 90*

[Text] President Joaquim Alberto Chissano has said talks with the so-called Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] may take place after Namibia's independence, adding that the fixing of a date will depend on current contacts with the so-called Renamo.

In a news conference in Washington, the Mozambican head of state denied any U.S. pressure to speed up dialogue with Renamo.

Speaking about his visit to the United States, President Joaquim Chissano said the Americans had shown great

receptivity to Mozambique's aid requests. He emphasized this receptivity had been expressed by the Bush administration and the congressmen he met with, including those who are more conservative and traditionally more critical of Mozambique.

President Joaquim Chissano will today stop over in London for a few hours. He will discuss Mozambique's political, military, and economic situation with British officials.

Namibia

Nujoma Finds Public 'Ready for Change'

MB1503193990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1737 GMT 15 Mar 90

[Text] Windhoek March 15 SAPA—The enthusiasm shown by most Namibians during the country's transition to independence clearly indicated that the overwhelming majority were ready for change, president-elect, Mr Sam Nujoma, said in Windhoek on Thursday [15 March].

"It is clear our nation is shaping its identity and determining its attitude towards change and development," Mr Nujoma said at the opening of an independence exhibition at the state museum in the city.

Stressing that without change there could not be progress, Mr Nujoma told representatives of a large number of schools the future of the country was in their hands.

"It will largely depend on them as to whether or not the democratic political culture we are trying to create will flourish or stagnate."

He called for students to study hard, promote unity among the youth and uphold the principles of social justice.

"Without national unity and social justice, peace and tranquility cannot be guaranteed," Mr Nujoma said.

With Namibia's independence next week, doors would be opened for young Namibians to take part in international events.

"Prepare yourselves to take advantage of these new opportunities and to ensure that our newly adopted flag is hoisted along with those other independent and sovereign nations of the world," he urged the students, who had given the president-elect a rousing welcome when he arrived at the function.

DTA President Resigns; Acting President Appointed

MB1603110390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1036 GMT 16 Mar 90

[Text] Windhoek March 16 SAPA—Herero paramount chief Mr Kauima Riruako has resigned as president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and Mr Mishake Muyongo appointed acting president, according to a press statement issued in Windhoek.

The DTA has been meeting in the city to discuss restructuring the alliance into a single political party.

Mr Riruako is the president of the National Unity Democratic Organisation (NUDO), a founding member and the largest political party in the DTA which holds 21 seats in Namibia's 72-member Constituent Assembly.

Constituent Assembly Signs Copies of Constitution

MB1603104190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0957 GMT 16 Mar 90

[Text] Windhoek, March 16, SAPA—The Namibian Constituent Assembly [CA] met on Friday [16 March] morning to sign edited copies of the constitution it adopted on February 9.

The constitution will become the fundamental law of the Republic of Namibia at independence on March 21.

Three large leather-bound volumes were signed by the 72 members from seven parties. Two are to be kept in the state archives and one in the president's office.

Smaller volumes were distributed to each member and the normally serious atmosphere of the assembly turned jovial as members tried to obtain as many of their colleagues' signatures as possible.

The signing of the constitution marks the end of the process set in motion with the election of the CA in UN-supervised elections last November.

The assembly will meet again at 9AM on Independence Day to be converted into Namibia's first national assembly.

Zambia

Kaunda 'Angry' About Price Decontrol Criticism

MB1503194790 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 Mar 90

[Text] President Kaunda has said the country is now suffering because it wasted so much time borrowing for consumption instead of investing in productive ventures.

In a four-hour speech given at ongoing [words indistinct] national convention in Lusaka, Comrade Kaunda said

[words indistinct] borrowing was made in the hope that copper prices would pick up. He, however, said he failed to understand editorials and letters to the editor that criticized price decontrol. The president said price controls and decontrols were based on economic realities. He said decontrol did not mean that the party and its government had forsaken the people because the [words indistinct] still had their sympathy in the people.

The president reiterated his concern at Indeco [Industrial Development Corporation]'s dependence on imported raw materials when most of them can be acquired locally. He said it is shameful for Zambia to continue importing products such as wheat, kernel, soya beans, and others when the products can be produced locally. He asked the company to work out proper programs to increase production. Comrade Kaunda also directed Indeco to start rehabilitating its plants and machinery to improve efficiency. He advised the company not to introduce costly projects unless they are very essential to the nation.

He appealed to ZIMCO [Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation] and the (?farming) to step up the production of raw materials which can be used for local requirements.

On critics of (?state enterprises), the president asked them to form their own companies in order to see how things are done. He said it does not help much for those people moaning over privatization of parastatals if they cannot give [words indistinct] advice. He said he has always been astounded by people who criticize state participation in the economy, while they themselves lack creativity to enter into private business.

His angry reaction appeared to be in response to calls that the government should reduce its participation in economic affairs through parastatals, which are generally seen as loss making because they are inefficiently run.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Comments on Foreign Currency Shortage

MB1503205390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2048 GMT 15 Mar 90

[Text] Harare March 15 SAPA—Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe said the country did not produce enough goods to earn the required foreign currency, and unless local companies re-invested and expanded, the country will continue to face a shortage, the news agency ZIANA reported on Thursday [15 March].

President Mugabe was reacting to a complaint by the captains of industry and commerce, who told him the present system of allocating foreign currency had remained unchanged for the last five years and had become "outdated, inefficient and irrelevant."

In an open session at the University of Zimbabwe, President Mugabe said the government itself had not

been happy with the method of foreign currency allocation, but had felt although it was outmoded, it could work.

To try and correct the situation, Mr Mugabe said, the two ministries which had been responsible for the allocation had been merged into one, and it was hoped a more rational system would evolve out of the merger.

Despite this, he said, the fact remained Zimbabwe simply did not produce enough goods for export to earn enough foreign currency, and no matter what system of allocation was used, there would still be a shortage.

Rather than relying on foreign investment to come and create employment, generating the necessary foreign currency, President Mugabe said it would be better if local companies re-invested part of their earnings at the end of each financial year and expanded to produce more goods for export.

President Mugabe Addresses Council of Churches

MB1503150390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1431 GMT 15 Mar 90

[Text] Harare March 15 SAPA—Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe claimed on Thursday [15 March] that self-exiled ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] (Ndonga) leader Ndabaningi Sithole had paid a group of South Africans to carry out an assassination in Zimbabwe.

However, the mission had not been accomplished because they had shared the cash and spent it, ZIANA national news agency reported.

Addressing members of the Zimbabwe Council of Churches and Non-governmental Organizations, Mr Mugabe said:

For years, Sithole has been trying to work with some people in South Africa who were at one time given some money to undertake an assassination. He later tried to link up with the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits and tried to train a few people.

Mr Mugabe said such activities were the result of a multiparty system. He said democracy did not only come about as a result of a multiparty system because even in Western countries where democracy was said to be at its best there was still some dictatorship. He wondered if the retention of monarchies in some Western states was a form of democracy.

He appealed to Zimbabweans to remain vigilant over the peace that had been attained through the unity agreement. He said there had been detentions, especially of South Africans, as part of the Government's moves to maintain the peace. Some of them had been released after an appeal by the British Government.

We still have some South Africans in detention. We cannot make promises, but if South Africa adopts a

policy of friendship in our region and recognises that we must be allowed to pursue for policies in freedom, then there is no reason why we should continue to arrest and try those in detention.

But he cautioned: I am not saying we are going to release them tomorrow.

Mr Mugabe praised the cooperation between the churches and the government in the field of development.

We could not have managed alone. Our resources are limited and there is the need for us to intensify our efforts in all directions together, he said.

Mr Mugabe iterated that Zimbabwe was committed to socialism because it would enable the government to solve the land imbalance problem.

He said there was a need for fair elections and that all those wishing to hold meetings should not be blocked, including Zimbabwe Unity Movement leader Edgar Tekere.

Foreign Minister Urges Whites To Support ZANU

*MB1603063590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2131 GMT 15 Mar 90*

[Text] Harare, March 15, SAPA—Foreign Affairs Minister and candidate for Makonde Central constituency Nathan Shamuyarira urged whites to support the policy of reconciliation by voting for ZANU [Zimbabwe

African National Union] in the forthcoming general elections, the news agency ZIANA reported on Thursday [15 March].

Mr. Shamuyarira, addressing about 300 white commercial farmers from the Makonde district at Cooksey Memorial Hall at a meeting called by ZANU to express the party's concern over some white farmers who are supporting an opposition party, ZUM [Zimbabwe Unity Movement], and also urging their workers to vote for ZUM.

Mr. Shamuyarira said it was only a few white farmers in the district who were supporting ZUM, the majority were behind the ruling ZANU party.

Whites have got to be seen to identify and be supportive of government by honouring and pursuing the policy of unity and reconciliation as stated by the government since 1980 up to now.

"Those who are playing with fire by supporting unrepresentative parties, do not really stand for reconciliation and run the risk of putting their community in danger as soft targets."

It was necessary to clip the wings of the few ZUM white sympathisers before they got too far, he said.

"The actions of some prominent members of that party are a great disappointment to our president and they will reach a point of regret," Mr Shamuyarira warned.

Chairman of the Makonde branch of the Commercial Farmers Union, Nick Swanepoel, said most farmers in the district supported the government and suggestions in the media that farmers wanted to destabilise the government were simply not true.

Ivory Coast

Finance Minister Announces Austerity Measures

AB1503160990 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 15 Mar 90

[15 March statement by Finance and Economy Minister Moise Koumoue Koffi in Abidjan—recorded]

[Text] Ivory Coast is going through an unprecedented crisis caused by the fall in the prices of coffee and cocoa, our major export commodities. To overcome this crisis, since 1 July 1989 the government has been drafting a program that involves financial reorganization and the in-depth restructuring of our economy. Producer prices for coffee and cocoa have been halved, thus reducing farmers' incomes by 50 percent. The national budget for 1989 was reduced, while 1990 budget expenditures will be cut back and new fiscal measures taken. The program has been widely publicized. As a result, the international community has been mobilized. An agreement was reached with the IMF in November 1989. Our debts were rescheduled by the Paris Club in December 1989, and negotiations are progressing well with the London Club. Furthermore, we are expecting substantial financial assistance this year from bilateral and multilateral agreements.

Despite these efforts, the economic and financial situation has again deteriorated in the past few months, essentially because of the continuing decline in the cocoa price. Economic activity is slowing down; fiscal receipts are far below forecasts, and the state continues to register payment arrears. Something must be done or else the state will not be able to pay civil servants. The financial health of our enterprises and banks are a matter of great concern. We must act promptly, if not the payment system will be paralyzed and the country will be confronted with a series of bankruptcies which will cause the elimination of even more jobs.

It is necessary to strengthen the national recovery program based on three points:

1. Preventing the strangulation of enterprises and the banking system by securing the necessary resources in order to reduce the state's payment arrears;
2. Reducing the cost of production in order to gradually restore the competitiveness of the export sector without jeopardizing our membership in the franc zone; and
3. Offsetting the reduction in incomes by reducing the cost of living.

To achieve these objectives, the following additional measures are necessary: a cut in the fringe benefits provided in all state agencies; an exceptional levy on the wages of workers in the private sector; and an improved system of collection of fiscal and customs receipts. Similarly, significant relief measures will be taken to reduce the cost of living and production costs of enterprises.

Point 1. Reducing fringe benefits in the public and semi-public sectors. Personnel expenditures take 71 percent of our recurrent budget. It is therefore impossible to envisage a substantial reduction in our recurrent budget without affecting personnel expenditures. The government's action will involve the reduction of fringe benefits—with the exception of family allowances—in the public and semipublic sectors. The reduction will be effected as follows:

- A. A 40-percent reduction in the allowances of presidents of institutions, ministers, and their equivalents.
- B. A 25-percent reduction in the allowances of the members of the National Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.
- C. Salaries equal to, or lower than 100,000 CFA [African Financial Community] francs will not be affected.

The reduction concerning other categories will be determined according to the level of their revenues including fringe benefits:

- Revenues of 100,000-250,000: eight-percent reduction;
- Revenues of 250,000-500,000: 14-percent reduction;
- Revenues of 500,000-1,000,000: 17-percent reduction.

Other measures will make it possible to reduce expenditures on personnel: a more rigorous check and a progressive deflation of the number of daily wage earners, which will affect first and foremost those who do not actually perform the functions for which they were employed; a fresh reduction of the number of technical assistance personnel; a reduction of the transport cost of SOTRA [Abidjan Transport Company] paid by the state through a rigid fight against fraud—a school card with a photograph will be issued—as well as a strict inspection of the user rights of public service and student beneficiaries.

The expenditures of national public establishments will be reduced by both implementing the measures on fringe benefits and searching for any appropriate measures, notably the eradication of general costs. The establishments that are benefitting from the state's help will consequently see their subventions reduced. As for non-subsidized establishments, the savings that they will make on salary expenditures will be allocated to clearing the state's overdue payments. The number of state-owned vehicles will be substantially reduced, and their use will be strictly regulated.

Point Two: An exceptional deduction from the salaries of private sector workers: The seriousness of the financial crisis that we are going through makes participation of the private sector workers' contribution indispensable to the national recovery effort. As the head of state has already announced, the national solidarity contribution currently deducted from all workers' salaries at the rate of one percent will be raised to 11 percent for workers in private enterprises. Nevertheless, this additional contribution will be modulated from five to 10 percent, depending on the level of income. Salaried workers in companies in which the state has a minority participation are also subjected to the additional contribution of five to 10 percent. Companies in which the state has

majority financial participation are going to attain the profitability goals that have been fixed for them and the reduction of fringe benefits. All these measures are to be taken for a maximum period of three years.

Point Three: The improvement of state revenue recovery: It is indispensable to improve tax earnings so that the salaried workers may not be the only ones to make the sacrifices required for the recovery of our economy.

Our fiscal system will thus be deeply overhauled. Fraud at all levels will be mercilessly combatted, and all those who do not pay this tax or that as a result of the imperfections of our administrative machinery will henceforth be constrained to pay them. New technical and human means will be made available, particularly under the General Directorate of Taxes, which will better cover the national territory. Ten new contributions inspection offices will be set up in the ten districts of Abidjan, while seven new inspectorates will also be opened in the following towns: Aboisso, Bouafle, Bouake, Bondoukou, Boundiali, Divo, Yamoussoukro. The improvement of tax recovery will make it possible to increase tax revenues without increasing taxes. Under the General Directorate of Customs and Excise, the networks of fraud will be identified and flushed out, and the Valuation Office rehabilitated, followed up, and checked.

Point Four: The measures concerning the cost of living and the competitiveness of enterprises: The government is concerned about seeing to the reduction of fringe benefits compensated for by the lowering of the cost of living and the competitiveness of enterprises improved by the lowering of the cost of the factors of production. Thus, a designated commission will meet with the ministers concerned in order to pursue studies made in this connection. The conclusions of that commission will be submitted to the government within five days.

In conclusion, the totality of these measures will improve the mobilization of the resources required for the financing of the national recovery and catalyze the support of the international financial community and friendly countries.

Houphouet-Boigny Addresses Nation

*AB1503173490 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 15 Mar 90*

[Address by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to the nation, in Abidjan on 15 March—recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear fellow countrymen, my dear friends of Ivory Coast: It is with much regret, believe me, that I am announcing to you that the economic and financial recovery measures that Finance Minister Koffi announced will be implemented fully. It is also with the same regret that we implement these measures as a few weeks ago, when I told farmers, whose work feeds us all, that we were forced to cut by half the prices of their key

products, namely coffee and cocoa. This cut caused a sudden price fall to them—a sudden loss of 200 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs.

In human life, there are no actions without advantages and disadvantages. As far as we are concerned today, the disadvantages are very serious, and I admit it. All the Ivorian people are affected by the planned salary cuts, namely civil servants on the government's payroll, workers from the private sector, even all those people whose parents have been with us since 1944 and who, after their parents' death, continue to show me much devotion, respect, and even veneration. We can only sympathize with them. But as the finance minister said, if we do not make these decisions, we shall suffer a lot. What does it mean?

Indeed, in three or four months—this is not blackmail—we shall not even be able to pay civil servants' salaries regularly. The activities of the corporations to which we will not have paid our debts—or at least a part of our debts—will slow down, and this implies retrenchment of workers with an increased rate of unemployment, which is already a serious problem. Some factories are even threatening to close down.

In the face of this sad situation, where we are cornered, shall we only sympathize with you by complaining and weeping with you without agreeing to make any sacrifices? Or shall we be reasonable? Indeed, we are responsible people facing this situation, and we are not the only ones. In Africa, for five years now in some countries and four or two years in others, salary cuts were carried out; and, as far as I know, authorization was not requested from anybody and the reasons for these cuts were not even explained. The finance ministers of these countries went before microphones and on television, where it exists, and simply informed their people about salary cuts. But we did otherwise because we are a country of dialogue. No doubt—we have one party, but we have never made important decisions without informing the congress in advance, or, in-between congresses, the National Council—this is what we shall do.

Indeed, we were very surprised to note that a problem—essentially social, even economic, but difficult, I admit—is politicized by some people, who have started accusing the officials of this country and stating that for 30 years they have not done anything. Taking their desires for realities, they even went too far. They are people opposed to the regime. Well, this is not what I want to discuss today. On Monday, 19 March, if you want—since some of you contacted me—we shall hold a news conference, at which our Ivorian journalists will ask us questions that will help us answer, deny, and reject all these slanders, lies, and demagogic statements being made all over and which are not likely to help us overcome the difficult situation confronting Ivory Coast. [passage omitted]

I asked the teachers—all levels of teachers—to be at the same time teachers and educators. And in order to help

them to accomplish this difficult task—since the future of our country depends exclusively on the training of our cadres, who are the only persons capable of meeting the challenge of underdevelopment—I requested these teachers, most of whom work with extreme devotion and competence on the preparation of lessons and the correction of exercises and therefore have no time to engage in related activities—I asked and obtained from their colleagues serving in the administration for permission to separate their status from that of the civil service. That is why today, I am telling you, they do not talk of this.

The teachers are the best-paid workers in the entire Ivory Coast. There are some university professors who serve at the same time in the schools and in the hospitals and who receive as much as 1 million CFA francs or more per month. At the bottom of the scale, a teacher who possesses the Advanced Level Certificate receives almost twice the salary of the holder of the Advanced Level Certificate working in the civil service.

The teachers are costing us a lot of money for these supplementary benefits, amounting to 32 billion CFA francs per year. Am I going to ask them... [changes thought] But it is neither the Constitution nor a law that has granted them this. It was a measure that I took all alone.

In this case, I am not a dictator. Am I going to ask them to abandon this 32 billion CFA francs for the use of the most unfortunate—the workers of the civil service or of the private sector, whose monthly salaries vary between 100,000 and 200,000 CFA francs? I will not do that. In fact, they have to stop secretly considering themselves to be opponents of the government and stop inundating the country with tracts.

After my audience with President Francois Mitterrand in Paris, I was told that there are tracts circulating in the mud of the Ivory Coast. I was then asked: What do you say about this? President Mitterrand was then nearby, and I said: Nothing. You do not construct or destroy with tracts. This morning, you saw in the offices and almost everywhere tracts calling on the people not to go out.

We must be serious, because the situation that we are experiencing is very serious. Africa is at a crossroads. For many people, Africa must be the countries or the continent that has cheap raw materials to help the developed countries continue their development by transforming these raw materials for their own needs and for export, leaving us with no means to enable us, our children, or our grandchildren to one day transform our raw materials and become industrial and developed countries too.

To some people, there are changes only in name and no changes in content. It is exploitation and over-exploitation. I said for some people, because there are some who have understood us. There are some who defend us. There are some who defend the prices of raw materials, which means the work of others, the work of

the little ones. An example of this is France and its president, President Francois Mitterrand. I hope that many developed countries will join him to repair this immense wrong done us and which risks making this continent a perpetually poor one.

While others have been getting richer and richer everyday, we have been getting poorer and poorer every day. It is not in this way that we can construct a new world. A new world must be a world of equality, a world of equally-shared fortunes. This is why I have been greatly surprised by the activities of those people whose duty is to prepare our youth to be conscious of this difficult but passionate battle ahead of them—the battle that must take us out of underdevelopment. What are they doing? I am not saying all of them. I told you that a great majority of them accomplished their duties to the great satisfaction of all of us.

But when children who are to be educated are incited to take to the streets and break glasses, loot shops, destroy even the buildings in which they are being trained at school—I do not know how to describe this. It is criminal. Are we going to allow those people to continue their acts. No. There is no need to play politics with these measures that our minister has just so clearly explained and which I said we will adopt integrally in the best interest of the Ivory Coast. I do not like the fact that after coming out of this, we try to play politics with this, or plunge ourselves into calumny, countertruth, and demagoguery. No.

You see, we held the news conference and you were astonished. You were probably surprised. We have not held the national conference because I want to expand this council. I envisage... [changes thought] I am asking the Political Bureau to summon the next congress in May or June, so that we can all explain ourselves.

During the first news conference I gave—you remember very well—after the previous congress, I said clearly—I do not know if many of you have retained this—that our poor world is inhabited by four ugly sentiments. They are fear, hypocrisy, jealousy, and egoism. I hope that those who will attend the forthcoming congress will kill these sentiments in them. I do not fear to say the truth. I do not swallow the truth in hypocrisy which [words indistinct] all that they want to see changed.

I am not the king of Ivory Coast. I am not president for life, although this has been proposed to me on several occasions. This means that I cannot appoint a successor. Since I am not a lifetime president, I cannot cling to power. I do not want you to be afraid to tell the truth at the forthcoming congress.

People should no longer be hypocritical, jealous, or egoistical. Only the service of the nation and love for the country must guide our actions. We need to entertain affection among one another. No. Everything is possible. In an orderly manner. All the changes are possible. There is no fatality. Political instability is not a fatality. The Americans have rightly proved this—they who went to

the New World with their brothers or cousins, the Spanish and Portuguese. In the north, they strictly observed stability in peace and liberty. The result is there. It is the greatest country, at least in the economic sector. Unfortunately, the others, who have experienced several coups d'etat are very late. [passage omitted]

We cannot establish anything durable based on hatred, rancor, and calumny. But everything is possible. All changes are possible. And the forthcoming congress will prove this in order, and with the confidence of all in all and the concern of all to better serve the superior interests of the country. Our movement is the expression of our country, our dear country, Ivory Coast. We must understand this. It is the country that comes first. The party is the expression. The party is at the service of this country, which belongs to all of us.

If only they can understand me well and stop stirring up mobs against us. They even go to the extent of—oh, dear me!—of calling on the public forces—the Army of which I have been the commander in chief for as long as I am president—to disobey the government. This is a crime which is punishable by severe penalties. But they are cowards. They did not sign the texts.

I would like to return to what I have just told you about the cry of hatred and sedition taught to the children. We, who love this country and all those who are living in this country—our brothers who are from here and our foreign brothers who have come to join us—give testimony to the outcome of our success. When some people, who have strayed, deny the existence of this result, we all need to think over the problem of coexistence, the problem of brotherhood, the problem of true solidarity once again.

It is when we can stand up and consider that we must accept people in a community as they are and not as we want them to be, and that we want to accept the differences as a source of wealth; and if at the forthcoming congress we have the courage to decide what we must do together to shut up the foreigners who interfere in our internal affairs, and we ourselves are capable of choosing our people, and that people will not need to tell us to do this or that, because we are big enough, that our acts will be guided by love—if we know how to do that, the sacrifices that we are asking everybody to make will become light, very light. As the minister just stressed, there are some countries which can and want to help us.

I have interrogated several of the people who have willingly expressed the desire to come to my house: the General Union of Ivory Coast workers several times, the Association of Ivorian Women, students who are unfortunately divided, primary school and secondary school teachers, and individuals. I had the patience to listen to everybody. I know and I will repeat it before concluding that the the problem is serious. They are suffering from this reduction. But one must understand the appreciable advantages that we will derive from this sacrifice.

Out of 50 African states, only 35 benefit from the financial support of the World Bank and the IMF. And the Ivory Coast is one of these 35 states. Should we let this opportunity slip by? We know that very often, fortune is born out of suffering. We wait for this fortune that we are seeking, we wait for the day when the speculators loosen their grip—a loss of 700 billion CFA francs every year, for four years.

Our coffers are empty. To this end, what we are being asked for is nothing compared with what we can obtain as we wait for a better time. My dear brothers and sisters, and dear friends of the Ivory Coast, it is on this not that I would like to stop to tell you that I am counting on you, and that all should go on here in peace, cohesion, and solidarity. Nothing good and durable can be done based on hatred, rancor, jealousy, and hypocrisy. No to hatred, Yes to love! I thank you, my dear fellow countrymen, and long live the Ivory Coast!

Support March for President Canceled

*AB1603125890 Paris AFP in French 1157 GMT
16 Mar 90*

[Text] Abidjan, 16 Mar (AFP)—A march in support for President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, which was scheduled for this morning in the Treichville [a ward of Abidjan] municipality, was canceled at the last moment by the organizers because no other similar movements had been planned in the nine other municipalities of Abidjan, an official of the municipality told AFP.

The march was expected to start from the Sports Palace in Treichville and end at the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast (PDCI, sole party) House, near the main market which was closed for the purpose. Dozens of people had already gathered this morning in front of the Sports Palace when the order was given them at 0800 GMT to disperse, an official explained.

Similar demonstrations, which were planned in Bouake, the country's second largest town with 55,000 inhabitants, was cancelled last week because the organizers feared some people might get out of hand. Bouake experienced unrest on 28 February and was cordoned off by security forces, following many acts of vandalism.

Ivory Coast is facing the most serious financial and economic crisis in its history. This has forced the head of state to decree a series of structural measures aimed at trying to solve the internal debt problem, which was estimated at 500 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs in February. Among these measures, which were officially announced yesterday, is an important reduction in salaries. This has caused social dissatisfaction in the country for several weeks.

Senegal**Dozens Protest in Dakar, Demand Release of 20**

*AB1603112090 Paris AFP in French 2140 GMT
15 Mar 90*

[Text] Dakar, 14 Mar [date as received] (AFP)—Dozens of people demonstrated today in the center of Dakar, in answer to the demonstration call made by nine opposition parties, in demand of the release of about 20 government opponents who were arrested yesterday following demonstrations, an AFP correspondent reported on the spot. The demonstrators stood in front of road

blocks mounted at the entrances to the Dakar central police station where the opponents were taken yesterday, and chanted slogans demanding their release.

However, political leaders (six party general secretaries and two opposition MPs) as well as some journalists arrested late yesterday afternoon were all released in the night, a reliable source disclosed in Dakar.

Meanwhile, this afternoon, the "national conference of opposition leaders"—nine parties demanding the resignation of President Abdou Diouf and the holding of general elections—asked "the people to be on the alert for fresh instructions."

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